

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C.  
JOSEPH H. KERR, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county.

## That Christian Agent.

We promised in our last to allude briefly to the first number of Dr. Hill's address to the people of Brunswick. Rather than a wish to redeem this promise than from any great interest we take in the affair we recur to this matter at all. One part of our promise we shall redeem to the letter. We shall be very brief.

The Doctor finds fault with the first resolution of the Democratic platform, because it expresses confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people; with the 2d, because it asserts that the party of coons, log-cabins and hard-core, conceive no imposture too monstrous for public credulity; with the 3d, because it denounces the spirit of the alien and sedition laws—declares this country the asylum of the oppressed—and is opposed to every attempt to a bridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of land among us;—because it does this, the Dr. contends that "it goes back to the Declaration of Independence to show that the outpourings of the jail of the old world,—Foreign paupers, without principle, without knowledge, without patriotism,—despotic of everything which attaches them to the government, or identifies them with our people—should, on their very landing here, be entitled to all the rights of citizenship; and in every election exercise as much influence as our home-born citizens—men who understand and love the government."—Certainly the Doctor cannot have read carefully the resolution which he denounces so severely. If he had done so, he would have seen that it contemplates no such thing as admitting foreigners to vote on the present naturalization laws, which require a probationary period of five years. As for the "outpourings of the jails of the old world, foreign paupers, without principles," etc., of which the Doctor talks, they are found nowhere in the Democratic platform, and we can only account for his use of them by supposing that, before writing the circular, he had been reading one of Gen. Scott's Native American letters, and came to the conclusion that all foreigners, at least all foreign emigrants, must necessarily be scoundrels. He don't seem to like "that rich brogue" as much as the great Captain; but we guess he's more sincere. Every man to his taste and opinion.

How far the last River and Harbor Bill is in accordance with the resolution of the Baltimore platform which denies the power of the General Government to carry on a general system of internal improvements, could not be shown without a review of all its items, which would take paper after paper.—Suffice it to say that Cass, Douglass, etc., voted for it under the belief that its objects were strictly national, or the most of them. We could not have supported it. One thing, however, is certain—in the House the Bill was passed by the whole whig party and a very few Democrats, and the same in the Senate.

The 4th section of the 3d resolution is attacked because it does not believe in the expediency of fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another, or the interests of one section at the expense of the interests of other sections. We do not pretend to say a word in defence of the principle avowed. Its enunciation is its own best eulogy.

The 5th section is in favor of economy in conducting our public affairs. In order to attack the Democrats, the circular goes back to the days of Swartwout under Martin Van Buren, when, be it remembered, the securities of the defaulters were the chief losers, and eventually most, if not all, was recovered, whereas, under the Galphin and Gardner administrations, it is the high officers of the Government—the President's constitutional advisers—who are implicated in polluting justice and fair administration at its source, and there are no securities responsible. And be it also remembered that Mr. Van Buren, the second time he was a candidate, was defeated by a greater majority than any candidate in the memory of man, almost. A similar fate awaits the Whig party at the coming election. But we have done with this ungrateful task, and with the review of a production evidently the result of strong and blinding prejudice rather than of any deliberate desire to do wrong or misrepresent.

## Discussion at Smithville.

We learn that on Monday evening last a political discussion took place at the Court House in Smithville between Gen. Winslow, the Scott elector, and M. B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington. It occupied over three hours, and the building was crowded during the whole time. Mr. Winslow opened with an attempt to create a prejudice against the gentleman opposed to him by sneering allusions to the State of New Hampshire, of which Mr. Smith, as well as Gen. Pierce is a native. In this we are happy to say that he failed, while the eloquent and sententious rejoinder which drew from Mr. Smith was warmly applauded by all present, both Whigs and Democrats.

Mr. Winslow did not come up to the discussion of the real issues involved in the present canvass. Apart from the appeal to the prejudices of sectional birth, his discourse was composed wholly of the usual staple of Chippewa, Chepulepue & Co., spiced with certain denunciations of the Democrats, generally and particularly, according to the custom in such cases.

Mr. Smith replied to the personal allusions to his own birth place, in a manner that left his friends fully satisfied, and his opponents convinced that they had waked up the wrong passenger. When he left New Hampshire Gov. Steele, a native of Fayetteville, was presiding over the executive department of that State, and was not taunted for his Southern birth. When he left his native State to come South he carried with him none of those little petty prejudices that are unworthy citizens of a great country and unworthy the presidential elector of a great party; and certainly he did not act like General Scott, who turned his back on his native South and joined with her worst foes at the North. He knew General Pierce to be a true man, and so long as we remain a united people, truth and reliability and not geographical lines should be the test; when it became otherwise, the sooner the Union was dissolved the better.

To the other parts of Gen. Winslow's speech, Mr. Smith replied fully and triumphantly, winning applause both from Whigs and Democrats, and showing in the plainest possible light the unsoundness of the Northern Whig party, of which Gen. Scott is the nominee, and the perfect soundness of General Pierce and those who nominated him. All closed in perfect good humor—the Democrats fully satisfied with the able defence which had been made of their cause and the Whigs just about as well satisfied that Scott should catch it as not.

Whiskerers is the name of the "little cowcatchers" that the ladies wear on their cheeks in the place "where the whiskers ought to grow." Every day they are formed by drawing down a little tuft of hair from the temple, and curling it up in the shape of a ram's horn, or a little pig's tail with an extra link to it.

## Last Week.

The hurry of other matters has crowded out notices on our home movements during the past week. On Wednesday the Pierce and King Club held a meeting at "New Town." Mr. A. T. McCullum was called upon and made a capital talk which drew three quarters of an hour, during which time he was repeatedly cheered. After Mr. McCullum had concluded the editor of the Journal made a few remarks in answer to a call made upon him, after which a procession was formed and marched through some of the principal streets. On Friday, the regular meeting of the Club was held at Maj. Walker's yard, on Princess street. M. B. Smith, Esq., was called upon and made an able and telling speech, laying bare the rottenness of the Scott movement in all its deformity, and calling upon every lover of the constitution to support Pierce and King. He concluded by reading the following able and eloquent letter from Judge Strange:

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29th, 1852.

To the Hon. ROBT. STRANGE.  
Dear Sir:—The undersigned committee of arrangements for the Democratic party of New Hanover County, learning that you will be in town to-night, and knowing that your many friends and the citizens generally are anxious to hear from you upon the issues at present before the country, request that if not inconsistent with your engagements, you will favor us with an address before the Pierce and King Club.

We are anxious you should comply with our request, knowing that, for a long time you were intimately associated in the Senate of the United States with our candidate for the Presidency, Franklin Pierce.

With great respect,  
Your Friends and Fellow-citizens,  
J. C. CATTENCOURT,  
MILES COSTIN,  
P. M. WALKER,  
R. S. MACOMBER,  
W. M. T. J. VANN,  
DANIEL DICKSON.

To Hon. ROBT. STRANGE.

Gentlemen:—I had the honor a few moments ago of receiving your invitation to address the Pierce and King Club of Wilmington.

I do assure you it is very painful to me to withhold anything in my power that might contribute to the gratification of my friends of Wilmington or of New Hanover County in general. I am their debtor in many respects, and cordial kindness as I am able for to the important questions now before the country, would be greater than I could well bear, and I should dislike, were I to attempt to address you at all, to put you off with a cold or hasty effort. I repeat therefore that I hope you will excuse me.

I cannot close this note, however, without giving you the assurance that, were I to address you I would do no more than justice to the warmest feelings of my heart and the most deliberate convictions of my mind in bearing the strongest testimony to the merits of Gen'l Pierce.

I had the honor, as you say, of being intimately associated with Gen'l Pierce in the U. S. Senate for some time, and was strongly impressed with his many fine qualities, both of head and heart. I should do both Gen'l Pierce and myself great injustice should I have the misfortune to damn him with faint praise while endeavoring to avoid any extravagance of expression that might bring my sincerity into doubt. What I say of him are not the expressions of a witness who is obliged to testify, and who from a tender unwillingness to censure, coldly approves. But if Gen'l Pierce had never been thought of for the Presidency of the United States, and my opinion had been asked concerning him, I should have promptly answered, he is a man to whom nature has been very bountiful in her endowments.—Few men excel him in intellectual powers, and he possesses all those many virtues which give to intellectual powers their fullest efficacy. He is one who may be trusted any where and under any circumstances, and neither man nor woman will ever have cause to regret a confidence reposed in him. In proof of this last proposition I will state that he is the husband of a most accomplished and excellent lady; but who is exceedingly delicate and nervous, and after suffering from ill health. True to his promise, "to love, comfort her, honor and keep her in sickness and in health," he has declined the honors of civil life, and relinquished the glories of military station, that he might redeem this pledge, and thereby merit the name of a man of honor than the impulses of a warm and loving heart.

And yet this man has been denounced as a selfish, profligate, and an unprincipled drunkard and gambler. Franklin Pierce, whose nobleness of nature would prompt him to make every sacrifice for duty; and to count all dangers cheap, of which it demanded the expenditure, it has been sneeringly insinuated in a sneaking coward!

That cause can not be good whose success is identified with the belief in slanders such as these; and I have every confidence, that on the approaching second of November, the united acclamations of near two millions of American voters will drown forever the hisses of the sander.

I am, Sir, your friend and obedient servant,  
RO. STRANGE.  
Messrs. W. C. Bettecourt, M. Costin, P. M. Walker, R. S. Macomber, W. T. J. Vann, Dan. Dickson, Committee.

Both the speech and letter were loudly cheered.

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called to the stand, and entertained the audience with a capital rallying speech of about half an hour in length, interrupted frequently by laughter and applause. Mr. James I. Bryan was then called, and spoke for some time upon the issues before the country. Mr. B.'s remarks were sensible and pointed, and well suited to the occasion. The meeting broke up in fine spirits, and marched through a portion of the town.

On Saturday a meeting was held at Mr. Tharp's, at Masonboro. Col. Gaston Meares made a short but telling address, characterized by good taste and good sense. H. L. Holmes, Esq., was enthusiastically called upon, and made one of the best political speeches of this or any other campaign. He kept his audience in breathless attention or convulsive laughter for over two hours, and then they wanted more. Strong, bold and powerful arguments were agreeably interspersed with irresistible anecdotes and pointed illustrations, and if any Scott men came to listen none went away to vote, unless for Pierce and King. A first rate dinner, a good crowd, and good speaking, made all pass off finely. Music and cannon added still further to the enthusiasm.

RATHER LATE IN THE DAY.—We learn that on last Thursday F. N. Waddell, Esq., was removed from the office of Assistant Post-Master at this place. No remark is necessary. Mr. Waddell, although a good and efficient officer, is still a Democrat, and his removal is in strict accordance with the universal policy of this "no proscription" regime, still it strikes us as being very much like an eleventh hour exercise of a power fast passing away. We cannot but think that our Post Master must have acted under advice more bigoted and less prudent than the dictates of his own judgment. The Fourth of March is by no means distant.

Webster Meeting.—Acquittal of Wright.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The Webster Executive Committee are resolved to act as though Mr. Webster was still living. A great meeting was held to-day at Faneuil Hall, to adopt measures for the erection of a monument to Mr. Webster.—Mayor Sever presided. Speeches were made by Edward Everett, Geo. S. Hilliard and others. Gov. Boutwell and his wife will attend Mr. Webster's funeral.

Elisur Wright has been acquitted of the charge of aiding the rescue of Shadrach.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From our Regular and Special Correspondents.

RALPH, Oct. 27, 1852.  
DEAR JOURNAL:—The bill for the repeal of the Act establishing Jackson County, was taken up, on the Senate, to-day, and laid over, without debate, until Monday, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Brogren introduced a bill to lengthen the time for the register of grants, deeds of gift, power of attorney, &c.

The engrossed bill from the House authorizing the County Court of Duplin to sell certain public lands in said county, was read the first time. The bill to amend an Act incorporating Washington Mining Company, was read first time. The bill to amend an act providing for the keeping of a record of marriages, read first time. Bill to amend an Act of Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, read first time. (These are all engrossed bills from House of Commons.)

Leave of absence was granted Col. Joyner from after to-morrow, till Monday next.

The Resolution from the House appropriating \$1000 to each hall, for carpeting said halls, passed three readings.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to repeal an Act of 1847, relating to the county of Columbus. Mr. Dobbin, from the same committee, reported the bill authorizing probate of all deeds and bills of sale requiring registration before clerks of County Courts. Mr. Phillips reported back the bill for facilitating trials in certain cases, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Collins from the committee on Private bills, reported a bill authorizing fifteen Justices of the Peace of Craven county, to appoint a superior court of Common Schools. R. M. Saunders, a bill for paying the Justices of the Peace for taking list of taxable property, was passed 1st and 2d time. Also, a bill to establish the line between Beaufort and Craven. Mr. Hill of Caswell, introduced a bill to facilitate the recovery of debts from non-residents of the State. Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, with amendments, giving the State one Director for every 1000 shares owned by the State, and striking out 18th section of the bill.

Considerable debate occurred on this bill, in which Mr. Avery and Hon. R. M. Saunders participated.—This, I think, is all that has been done by the Legislature to-day, except to incorporate a Division of the State of Temperance.

The last struggle! They made it last night—the Whig Club in this City. They had music—they had orators;—a funny fellow, too, that Mr. Banks is, for he told some awful strange yarns—Scott ones at that—which caused my own grave face to wrinkle a little. But, take these Whigs in private, and they are candid to admit that they are gone. Well, be it so; but I have tried to prepare for the worst, and for they are caught unprepared for the Salt River voyage which awaits them on Tuesday next, they must go, "clothes or no clothes." Scott heads the column; toward Whigs! a la mode Register. W.

RALPH, Oct. 28, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We had another big speech in the Senate to-day from Mr. Thomas, of Cherokee. He introduced a preamble and resolution, which in the strongest terms, against any action whatever on the part of the General Assembly, towards abolishing the small counties in the West. His speech was a long and able one, abounding with valuable historical information touching that portion of the State. Mr. Thomas is an ardent friend of the West.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate the Piedmont Plank Road Company.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Charlotte.

The engrossed bill from the House to amend the act incorporating the Washington Mining Company, was read first time. The engrossed bill to authorize County Court of Duplin to sell certain public lands in said county, was read second time, and laid over to the table. The bill to amend an act incorporating the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, passed second reading.

In the House, Mr. Avery introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company. [The bill provides for extending the Central Road from Salisbury, N. C., to Knoxville, Tenn., with a capital of three millions of dollars, of which, the state is to subscribe two millions whenever one million shall have been subscribed by individuals. The provisions are the same in this respect as those of the charter of the Central Road.]

Mr. Avery from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company; also, the bill to incorporate the Concord and Anson Plank Road Company. Each read second time and passed.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, reported the bill from the committee on the Judiciary, explanatory and declaratory of sec. 2, chap. 39 of Rev. Stats., entitled Divorce and Alimony, with a substitute, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. McDougall introduced a bill concerning the sale and inspection of lumber and iron timber at Wilmington, which will place the Cape Fear River in the hands of the State.

Mr. Pegram introduced a bill to incorporate the Gulf and Graham Plank Road Co.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county, to be called Ruffin, out of portions of Henderson, Macon, Haywood and Jackson.

The usual bills, as usual, to incorporate Sons of Temperance, were read and passed, together with a number of bills of a private nature.

Members speak of adjourning from and after to-morrow, to Thursday next; but I don't think it will be done.

RALPH, (Friday) October 29, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Senate session to-day, was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. Mr. Thomas' resolution of yesterday, on which it was expected a spirited and long debate would take place, was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would come up on the 8th of November at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Albright introduced a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. This bill was referred to the committee on Corporations. [When this road is built, we shall burn Coal almost exclusively in Raleigh; as you recollect, there are mines, recently discovered, of the best quality.]

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill, with a memorial, to amend an act incorporating Union Institute, in Randolph county, a Normal College.

A resolution was introduced, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to take under consideration the 86th chap. of Revised Statutes, relating to Patents; and if any amendment is found necessary for the better organization of this portion of the State Police, to report the same to the Senate. Resolution passed.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Albright and Steele, for a few days. The engrossed bill relating to the sale of public lands in Duplin, passed three readings. Bill relative to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, read three times. A resolution proposing to adjourn from and after to-morrow, till Thursday next, and was sent to the House for their concurrence. It was indefinitely postponed by that body.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Webb introduced a bill to incorporate the Western N. Carolina Railroad Company, to connect with the S. Carolina Railroad at Spartansburg C. H.; to pass through Rutherford, crossing at Reedy Park, with a capital of \$300,000.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Yanville. Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to give Courts of Law jurisdiction over all lands sold for partition; also, over sales of real and personal estates of wards.

Messrs. Corbett and Chesnut have leave of absence four days from and after to-day. Mr. Foreman, eight days; Mr. Bryan, four days; Mr. Moore, four days.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to incorporate Haywood and Chapel Hill Plank Road Company.

Mr. Miller, of Caswell, offered a resolution, proposing to send a message to the Senate, to go into an election of U. S. Senator at 12 o'clock, next Monday. Laid on the table. Mr. Wood, of Craven, introduced a bill concerning pilotage and pilots.

A number of engrossed bills were read the second time, and passed; and when they were read the last time, I will inaugurate them by proper title.

Gov. Reid left the City to-day, to be absent a short time.

A. Mowbray.—They have arrested a man named Blance, in Spain, on suspicion of murdering a number of persons for the sake of their fat, which he melted down and disposed of in Portugal.

## News Items.

Case of Mr. Webster's Death.—A post-mortem examination, conclusively establishes the fact that the cause of Mr. Webster's death was a disease of the liver, more immediately produced by hemorrhage of the stomach and bowels. The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans on the 27th, with California dates to the 1st inst. Her news is not important. She brings \$300,000 in gold, and reports to New York, Georgia her way from Liverpool to New York, with a million in gold. In Pennsylvania the native Webster ticket has been abandoned, and three of the electors are going to support Scott. It will make little odds one way or the other. It may injure Scott, with the foreigners whom he has tried so hard to array of late days. The Webster men of Boston are going to vote for the Webster electoral ticket, even after Mr. Webster's death.

## Later from Europe.

New York, Oct. 27.—The steamer Washington, which left Southampton on the 13th October, arrived to-day. She brings 150 passengers.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th; the Pacific on the 13th.

The Russian army had been ordered to go in mourning on account of the death of Wellington.

Parliament will not be called together before the middle of November.

Queen Victoria had left Scotland for Windsor Castle.

The President of France was to make a triumphal entry into Paris on the 16th. He had been received at Bordeaux with great enthusiasm.

Cotton was active, with a slight advance. Sales of 18,000 bales on the 11th and 12th. Breadstuffs were in a healthy condition. Wheat had advanced from 1d. to 2d., and Flour from 3d. to 4d. Flouting cargoes of Corn had also advanced from 3d. to 6d.

Arrival of the Niagara—Three Days Later.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The steamer Niagara has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th.

The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 74,000 bales. Prices had advanced an eighth, and closed firm without having any change. Corn had advanced 1d. a 2d.; Flour 1 shilling. Corn was steady.

Baltimore Flour was quoted at 25s.; White Wheat 5s. 10d. a 6s. 8d.; Red 5s. 4d. a 5s. 11d.; White Corn 30s.; Yellow 29s. 6d.

Coffee was firm. Sugar had advanced. Rice was firm. Naval Stores had advanced.

Consols closed at 100 1/4. American stocks quiet.

## From the Boston Post.

Mental Aberration.

One of those melancholy instances of intellectual aberration, which are so apt to apply to one particular and unhealthy idiosyncrasy, a calamity happily which seldom occurs, lately transpired in our midst, and may, perhaps, for the happiness of those concerned, result fatally.

We shall be pardoned for not making the names public, as those interested are respectfully connected, and their own private griefs are a sufficient cause of unhappiness, without having the public's "slow, unmoving finger" pointing at them as at Logan, when it was contemptuously asserted that he was "the friend of the white man."

Some few nights since the attention of our present efficient police force was directed to a well-dressed person seated on the capill of Long wharf, evidently under strong excitement, compounded with a probability of going on board and a reckless carelessness as to whether any school in the district was in session or not.

He was humanely taken into custody, and upon examination, "The Life of Winfield Scott," in a pamphlet form, illustrated with plates, was taken from his pocket, which somewhat relieved him, and a slight stimulant being administered, he evinced a knowledge of "what's going on" by faintly murmuring, "I can't see clearly, and I can't see clearly."

The composition of the bystanders were somewhat excited; but when he remarked that he believed the book to be true, a profound sensation was observable; but when he further asserted that he was a Scott man, an original Scott man, the excitement and rush to see him were tremendous. By strenuous and decided measures on the part of the chief of police, a space was cleared in the centre of the room, and the wretched man who was beginning to be regarded as a confirmed lunatic, was carefully placed upon a table, where, under the cheering influence of the "feeble brain" and water, he proposed, in a drivelling idiotic voice, "Three cheers for Scott and Greely!—not Hore's Greely, but Filp Greely. Three cheers—hur—hur—Exhausted nature could do no more, and he sank back into unconsciousness.

At this point the interest was great; like favorite stocks before dividend day, sympathy was going up; a watchman in the corner was discovered bathed in tears, and was feelingly commended therefor by one of his contemporaries. The victim was a custom house officer and an original Scott man. The learned pig who could point out the time of day with one person, and was wandering along the road of common sense, with but one hand on the guiding line of propriety.

"Perhaps," whispered one of the lookers on, fearfully, "perhaps he has seen some of the Sandusky speeches—or Columbus, ch—In the Atlas. 'Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain.' 'Read 'em, and weep!'"

"Do you think," said one to the city physician, who had been sent for, "that he has had the foolishness to try to parse any part of those speeches?" The doctor shook his head, and said he trusted the case was not so desperate as that.

"It may be remarked another," that he, being a custom house officer, had in his substance to the coming election, and grant ruin stares him and his helpless family in the face."

"No family, five per cent." drooled the revenue man—"payable November 1—half returnable. Case, no election!—here he eked out his sentence with a lean whistle tortured into "Hail to the Chief!"

"Is it known," said the gentlemen present, "whether the poor fellow has earned any considerable sum?" "What a blow it must be to them. He seems to me so demoted that I have no doubt of his having bent on the election of Scott. The chief of police shook his head expressive of the improbability of the thing.

"Ha, ha, ha!" wailed the maniac. "Smile my fortune, but high and low, I am a native New York, Ohio and Virginia—and give odds on the general result."

This last expression was esteemed sufficient. His watch and other property were taken from him, and he himself driven immediately to Cambridge. Information was also sent to his distressed family by a trusty messenger, with directions to break the tidings to them as easily as possible.

## The Latest Witness.

The whigs have at last got hold of a man that writes "right up to the handle" about Gen. Pierce's want of courage, &c., &c. The Albany Atlas, from which we take it as extracted from the Trenton (Whig) Gazette says its authority is beyond question. It looks very much like a "clinch." Here it is:

nerk S X kounty. Jewlie ateth, }  
1800 & 500 too.

geomes t shurman, sir— I am much pleased 2 C U a trighin 2 make out peerce a coward. I served in mexico in his kumpani, & no hym 2 B a grate koward, at the battle of jerry buster he fainted fifteen times B4 the battle commenced, & Sten times after wards. I came hym in the ditch dodging the bullets, & afur the fite he shuk ni about a half bushill um um out ur his shurt late, at the battel of contraries he stumblid & through his hoss over his head, & then kept under a hay stak, & was phound next day by the quart her master with his sow full of hay seed. the quart her master was isse skered wen he fuses shuk him, he faintid on the field of battel. I jinnal skot ned n't 2 fule me, I was skot, though n't no 1-2 the tyime what he dux sa. i hoap U will keep on given it 2 peerce. stux 2 the faintest story & hoald on 2 the ditch & aul will goe well tel day 2 make up sumthin na about the irish and jinnal skot. the cald oanedores R gitin still, tel hym 2 stik 2 the jinnal peerce lyke a bur 2 the jinnal skot.

P. S.—hev U ever heorn the stori about jinnal peerce pinvin his gran mother? i will tel U aul a bout it in mi ext.

P. S.—how R U of a soup?

george me laughen.

"If all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be," said an Irish clergyman to his clerical friend, who was the victim of a melancholy fit.

At Concord, N. H., on Monday, business was suspended and the stores closed on the announcement of the death of Mr. Webster; and, as has been already stated under our telegraphic head, a town meeting was held in the Hall of Representatives, which was crowded with citizens, including a large number of ladies. The Boston Post says that the chairman, Hon. Ira Perley, after appropriate resolutions of respect to Mr. Webster had been read, called upon General Pierce to address the meeting. The crowded hall became as still as death as Gen. Pierce rose to comply, and with deep emotion, which at times almost overcame him, and in calm and impressive manner manner suited to the occasion, he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman:—How deeply have all hearts been impressed by the fervent appeal to the Power in which our fathers put their trust, in the hour of their weakness and trials? And how has that solemn impression been enhanced by the last words of the truly great man, just read by the Rev. Dr. Bouton?

But a few weeks have passed since a deep gloom was cast over our country by the death of the great statesman of the West. It had long been understood that this light was flickering in its socket, and must soon go out. Still, the announcement, when it came, was laden with sadness; and we have all since then been disposed to look with warmer affection and more glowing gratitude to his great compeer and associate, the intelligence of whose sudden decease will fall like a funeral pall upon the public mind throughout that Union to which he gave his best affections and noblest efforts.

I had met Mr. Webster repeatedly prior to 1833, but my personal acquaintance with him may be said to have commenced with my first winter at Washington. His attachment to our State was singularly strong, and this circumstance, perhaps, led to a series of kind acts and courtesies toward me during the session of 1833-4, and afterward, the grateful recollection of which I never effected. I mourn for him as for a friend for whose personal regard my own heart has given back a true and full response.

Among eminent citizens of commanding power and influence while I was in the Senate, he stood pre-eminent. In his rich combination of qualities as an orator, lawyer and statesman, it may be safely said he had no rival. How forcibly and sadly are we reminded of the great man with whom he has associated in the Senate chamber, and who preceded him in his transit through the "dark valley" White, Grundy, Forsyth, Southard, Wall, Linn, Sevier, Silas Wright, Hill, Woodbury, Calhoun, Clay—men who left their impress upon the age—names indissolubly connected with the fame and history of their country; all like him, whose death was an irreparable loss to the country, were links in the chain which bound the past generation to the present; and all like him are now on the other side of that narrow line which divides time from eternity.

Upon whom have their mantles fallen? Who are to take their places in the perils through which our country may be called to pass? Who, with patriotic courage and statesmanship, would be ready to meet the storms that will, at times, inevitably threaten us, in our unexampled development of resources as a nation, our almost fearful progress, our position of amazing responsibility as the great, confederated, self-governing power of the globe? These are questions which will press themselves upon all minds; but who, alas! can satisfactorily answer them?

To speak of Mr. Webster's genius, his varied and solid attainments, his services, would be to discover matters as familiar, even to the children of his native State, as household words. Besides, this must be told to vigorous pens and eloquent tongues, after the first rush of grief and the oppressive sense of loss shall, to some extent, have passed away. It is, and long has been, my firm conviction that Mr. Webster had